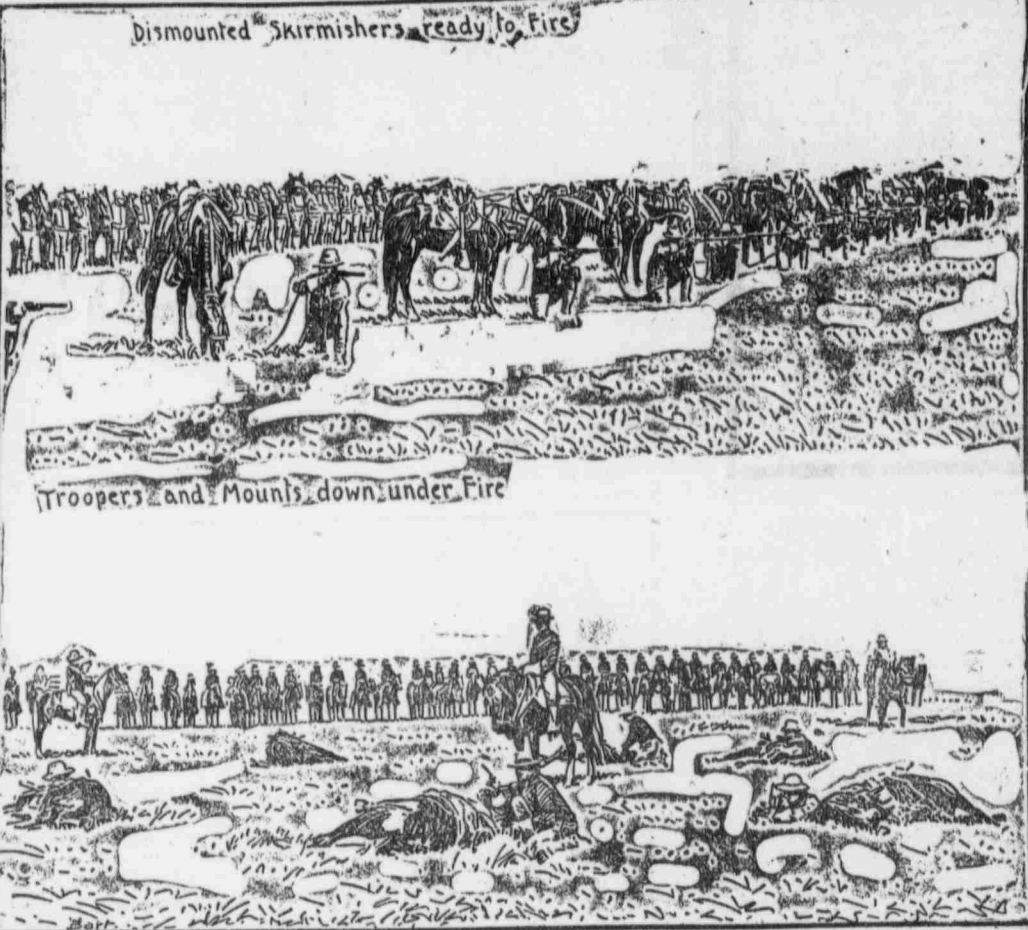


Modern Cavalry-Training

AN eminent military expert, having extolled the cavalry of his own country, continues: "The same is practically true of the American horse soldier, only perhaps a little more so, because, especially 'out West,' the American almost lives on horseback, and of course he has the old Anglo-Saxon affection

turning of the forehead to the right and left, about, etc., are over, and long, as does the recruit to be among the horses that know how to handle themselves from their foretops to their heels. After the soldier has learned to sit his saddle and to govern his horse, he gets the more interesting finishing-work—jumping, potato races, sabre practice and rough riding. In the old cavalry regiments, before the Spanish war and the present reorganization, whole troops could give exhibitions of Cossack riding that were not to be seen outside of a circus.

followed by the entire troop, now dressed in full review uniform, and slowly circle around the inclosure. The entry is made in pairs, dividing to the opposite sides of the ground, the horses keeping time to the music, and moving as a unit, turning, wheeling, halting, taking up the trot, the gallop, and the charge with the accuracy, regularity and mechanical precision of clock-work. At the entrance end the leaders wheel about and break into a canter, which is followed by all while a number of fancy movements are gone through with—crossing and



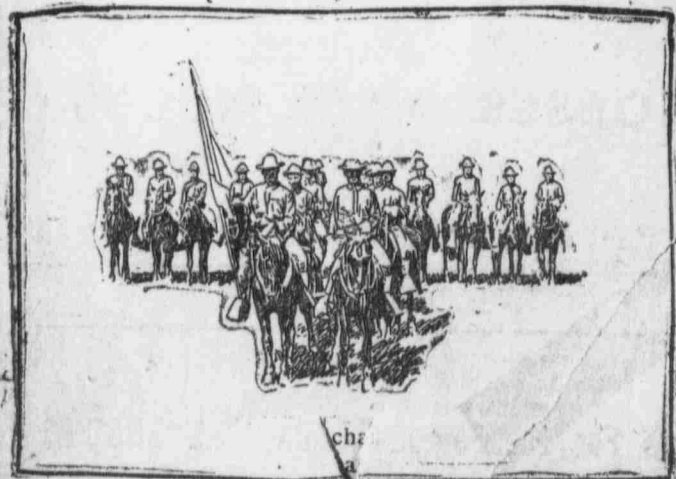
for horseflesh in his blood. Then, too, some of the most graceful horsemen in the world are to be found in the Southern States. The great training, however, of these cavalrymen has been found in the Indian wars. Their work there was rough-riding in the very truest sense of the word, and nowhere could man and horse be found more perfectly joined as a fighting unit than

The troop known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," at Fort Myer, Virginia, contains men who are believed to be the finest riders in America. Thousands of Washington society people go out to witness their weekly exhibition drills, and are not only interested, but excited, for there is nothing more thrilling than a drill with the vigor, snap and precision that are characteristic of our American cavalry. Beginning with the simpler evolutions of the troop these "Black Horse" troopers go through the "School of the Troop" at all gaits with equal precision and a marvelous uniformity. As in some of the European armies all American cavalrymen are dragoons, that is to say, they are trained to fight both mounted and dismounted. While dashing down the drill-ground, doing some intricate movement, the troop is given the command "dismount to fight on foot," and in a couple of seconds the men are in an infantry skirmish line, and their horses are being led to the rear, at a full gallop, by the No. 4 of each set of fours. The skirmish line advances, firing "volleys by platoons," "by squads," "firing at will," etc. Upon arriving at the proper distance "magazine rapid fire" is ordered, and finally the imaginary enemy is charged and captured. Then follow the exhibitions of individual horsemanship—jumping over hurdles and fences and covering ditches and stone walls. A most interesting feature of the drill at Fort Myer is the training of the horses and their use by the troopers as a shelter from the enemy's fire. At the command of the captain, a word from each trooper, and the horse goes down without a quiver, and lies at full length on the ground, while the troopers fire with carbine and revolver from behind their shelter, and with the weapons resting on the horses' backs. An-



TEACHING HORSES TO LIE DOWN.

on those wild battle-grounds on which the white man and the red man fought their last fights." During the earlier stages the training of the United States cavalryman differs in no essential particulars from that of the infantryman, but, later on, the great variety of instruction in the cavalry arm of the service renders it most interesting for both officers and troopers. Beginning with the "set-



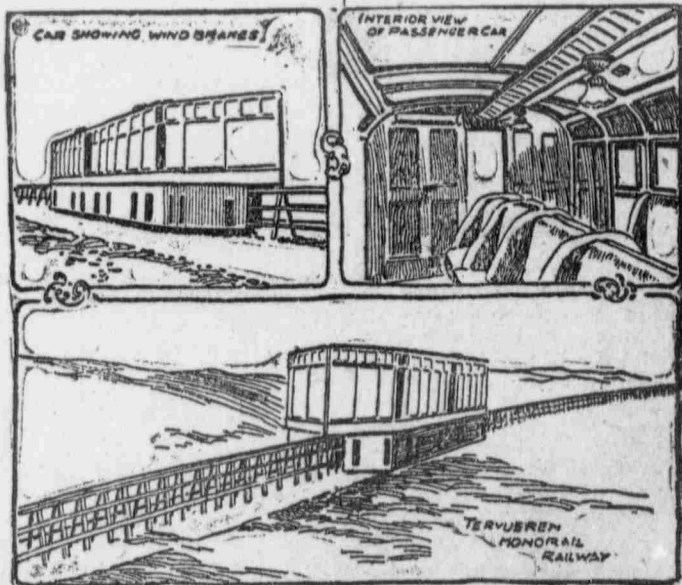
A FANCY CAVALRY EVOLUTION—THE MOVING CROSS.

ting-up" exercises, the recruit looks forward to the time when he shall be assigned his horse and be a full-fledged cavalryman. The new horses, or "remounts," as they are called, no doubt also look for the time when new banding lessons, the passing,

other word of command, the firing ceases, the horses are all standing, the trooper in the saddle, awaiting further instructions.

For the Musical Ride the arena is cleared, and from one of the entrances at the extreme end the band rides in,

counter-crossing, forming stars, forming the figure eight, the ladies' chain, circling around each other, and so on, until the spectators are worked up to the highest enthusiasm. When these figures are finished the troop draw up in two files at the end of the arena and charge at full gallop, cheering and yelling, and only halting within a few inches of the wall at the other end of the arena, when it seems that every rider's neck will be broken by the collision.—Fritz Morris, in Harper's Weekly.



Elephants as Weight-Carriers.

A writer in a scientific paper, discussing the best way to preserve big game in Africa, says that it is difficult to protect the elephant, because it is so much sought for on account of the high market value of its tusks as ivory. He suggests that the animal might be made of even more value as a burden-carrier, and that commerce would gain by doing without the ivory and availing itself of the elephant's strength. Wherever this has been done—and it has been done in many places—the great beast has performed its domestic tasks in the most patient and effective manner.

Vanishing Bird Races.

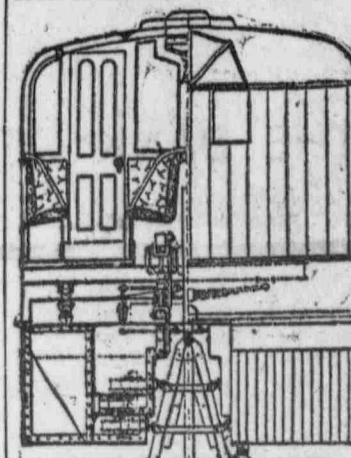
The flamingo and the pink curlew are no more, the parakeet and egret are going fast, the white pelican is a tradition only, like the dodo. Some birds increase under the protection of man because he wages war on more destructive enemies. The quail sets at naught the breech-loader and the trap if allowed to forage in the grain fields, but there are others that vanish before the face of man as does the mist before the morning sun. We may delay the end, perhaps, but it is at last the survival of the fittest.—Florida Times-Union.

The farm value of the potato crop last year was \$65,800,000; the hay crop, \$145,500,000.

Considering the Monorail

The Behr Railway Again Before the English House of Parliament.

THE Behr Monorail system, by which it is proposed to give a lightning passenger service between Manchester and Liverpool, after having met with all kinds of experiences before the English House of Parliament, is again before that body demanding recognition. The measure is now being considered by a committee of the House of Commons, before which Mr. Behr has again appeared. He stated that he had designed carriages to give accommodation for 10,000 passengers a day, and another series for 7500 passengers, but he said it would be as unfair in the committee to blind him to any design of carriage as it would have been



SECTION OF THE BEHR MONORAIL CAR.

to limit Stephenson to the "Rocket" type of locomotive. The carriage, of which this is a sectional view, is sixty feet long and ten feet ten inches wide, and has accommodation for 100 passengers, each person having a separate seat, specially arranged so as to avoid discomfort while passing round the curves at high speed. The electric current is picked up by trolleys attached to the car, but insulated from the bottom of the bogies flexibly coupled together by a specially designed joint, of which the carriage consists. The bottom part of the carriage is quite open, so that all the guide wheels are exposed to view, and there is ample play between the carriage and the line. The motors only are completely shut off on all sides by a box for their protection. The guide wheels are two feet in diameter, and there are sixteen. They are very broad, and are inclined vertically to



Latest in Finger Bowls.

The latest idea in finger bowls have them in beaten silver, with a sign of dolphins or other fish at bottom. The fish are executed in red enamel, and they look beautiful as they gleam through the water.

To Clean Delicate Lace.

Delicate lace may be cleaned by spreading it out on fine white paper and covering it with calcined magnesia. Place another paper over it, lay it away under a heavy weight for two or three days. A gentle wash will remove the powder, which will have absorbed the soil from the lace.

Cleaning Gilt Furniture.

Clean gilt furniture with sifted whiting made into a cream with alcohol. Cover a small space at a time and rub off before it hardens. If a spot is touched it very lightly with clear alcohol. If there is much dirt or deep polish, wash quickly with borax suds, wipe dry, then cover with wet whiting and let it dry. Brush off with a stiff brush and polish afterward with a soft leather. This is the best way of cleaning all manner of gilt frames: With very big ones cover with a sheet, then lay the frame on it and leave it thus until after the cleaning. A gilt frame speckled but not polished needs to be rubbed with a fine wet in alcohol and polished afterward with a soft leather, stretched smooth over the palm.

Cabin Furnishings.

For mountain cabin furnishings and dens in country houses consistency should be the great object. Furniture left in its natural state, unstained and unvarnished, is much used for the places by fashionable folk. Striped Morris chairs and lounges, sturdy solid little tables, plain table with drawers, plain wooden bookshelves built to the walls are favorite pieces. Then the chairs and lounges should have simple denim-covered hair cushions, and the decorative ones should have covers that slip off for laundry—bandanna handkerchiefs, crash, chintz or pretty dimity. All ornaments should be durable wood, photograph frames, birch-bark mat holders, waste baskets and letter rack. Try this scheme and see how successful the effect is.



HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Eggs with Rice.—Melt a piece of butter in a frying pan, add milk or cream, two tablespoonsfuls to each egg, salt and pepper to taste. When the milk is hot drop in the eggs one at a time, and with a spoon gently stir and scrape them from the pan as they cook. Have a platter spread with boiled rice, and with a tablespoon of butter range on it the scrambled eggs, put over two or three tablespoonsful of cream, and set in the oven until the cream is heated.

Pineapple Sponge.—Put in a saucepan one and a half cupsful of pineapple which has been grated, and place it on the stove to simmer. Add sugar if needed and half a cup of water. In fifteen minutes put in one-fourth package of gelatine which has been soaked in one-fourth cupful of cold water, and strain through a cheesecloth. Place in a dish of ice-water to cool rapidly and stir constantly until it begins to thicken, then add the juice of half a lemon and the beaten white of two eggs, and beat the mixture until very soft. Place in a mold, cool and serve with whipped cream.

Prune Souffle.—One-half pound of prunes, two tablespoonsful of powdered sugar, four eggs, one small spoonful of vanilla. Beat the yolks, add the eggs and the sugar to a cream, add the vanilla and mix them with the prunes. The prunes having been stewed, drained, the stones removed and each prune cut into four pieces. When ready to serve fold in lightly the whites of the eggs which have been whipped to a stiff froth, a dash of salt having been added to the whites before whipping them. Turn it into a pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for twenty minutes; serve as soon as it is taken from the oven.

Stuffed Peppers.—Select large, bell-shaped peppers. Remove and save the tops, with the stems, and take out all the seeds. Stand the peppers upright in a large bowl, put a teaspoonful of salt in each, cover with cold water and allow to stand for twenty-four hours. The filling consists of two quarts of finely chopped cabbage, a cupful of grated horseradish, a cupful of white mustard seed, a cupful of celery seed and a cupful of salt. Put the mixture in a pepper, leaving room for a small cucumber. The dish is entirely put them in a bowl with cold vinegar.

A Salt Lake in Cyprus.

There is what might be called a "freak" lake in the Island of Cyprus. It lies in a basin cut off from the sea and slightly below sea level. It is very salt, and when the excessive heat has dried up the water, which it does by the month of August, every summer the inhabitants gather a good harvest of the deposit. It is believed that the lake is formed by the percolation of sea water through the rocks. The inhabitants set great value on the lake, and as a single heavy rain in midsummer has been known to ruin the salt crop, they have made channels to carry off rain-floods from the slopes of the basin into the sea.

Accounting For It.

"It may be merely fancy," remarked Mrs. Selldon-Holme, "but since my husband began drinking the water from that iron spring he has seemed to be ten times as obstinate as he used to be." "Perhaps," suggested Mrs. Vexdore, "the water is tainted with pig iron."—Chicago Tribune.